THE BOMBAY COURIER.

[PUBLISHED TWICE A-WEEK,—EVERY SATURDAY AND TUESDAY MORNING.—PRICE 13 RUPEES PER QUARTER].

VOL. XLII.] TUESDAY, 12 AUGUST, 1834. [NO. 2361.

NOTICE is hereby given, that the Quarterly Meeting of the Subscribers to the Civil Fund, will be held at the Warehouse Rooms, this day, the 12th inst., at 12 o'clock.

By order of the Trustees,
W. R. MORRIS, *Secretary,*

BOMBAY, CIVIL FUND OFFICE,
5th August, 1834.

SALE by Auction.—On Thursday, the 14th August, YATES AND CO. will sell by public Auction an extensive Invoice of Plated Ware, comprizing, Bottle Labels, Nut Crackers, large and small Snuffers, Curry Dishes, Muffineers, Bottle Stands, Tea setts, Soup Tureens, Hams, Cheese, Pickled and Red Herrings, Salted Salmon, Split Peas, Glass Ware Silk and Cotton Handkerchiefs, Long Cloths, Madapolams, Essence of Peppermint, a large quantity of Bottled Beer and Brandy, 4 Casks of Cyder and 20 Casks of Beer, &c.

At 1. P. M.—A Grey Saddle Horse, a Bullock Shigram and a pair of Bullocks, 2 Dogs, and a few English Sheep. On Commission 2 English Cows, and several English Sheep.

ALL persons having claims against the present MESS of the Aurungabad Division of regular troops, are required to submit them to the President of the Mess at Aurungabad, on or before the first day of October 1834, in order to their being adjusted previous to the relief of Corps.

Aurungabad, 1st August, 1834.

FOR sale at the COURIER OFFICE, No. 15, of the QUARTERLY ARMY LIST —PRICE Rs. 3.

FOR SALE at the Courier office—The Oriental Sporting Magazine, from No. 7 to 20, each No..... 3 0 0
Blank Powers of Attorney,..... 0 2 0
Do. Interest Bonds,..... 0 2 0
Do. Policies,..... 1 0 0
Do. Bills of Lading per set,..... 0 2 0
Do. Respondentia Bonds,..... 0 2 0
Do. Bills of Exchange, per set,..... 0 2 0
Plans of the Island,..... 1 0 0
Traveller's Itinerary,..... 5 0 0
Insolvent Debtor's Act,..... 3 0 0
[illegible] PRESS PRINTING, neatly executed on moderate terms.

BORDEAUX.

THE fine French Ship LE ORIENTAL, will sail for the above Ports positively, on the 25th proximo. Apply to Capt. PEGANEAU, at his House, opposite to St. Thomas's Church, or to J. and M. NOWROJEE, at their Office on the Green.

Bombay, 12th August, 1834

FOR FREIGHT OR PASSAGE TO LONDON, CALLING AT THE CAPE,

THE fine Ship EARL OF ELDON, of 600 Tons, EDWARD THEAKER, commander, will sail about the 22d of August.

This Ship has a Poop with elegant accommodation for Passengers, and carries a Surgeon.

Apply to Captain THEAKER, or to Messrs. RITCHIE, STEUART AND CO.

Bombay, 12th August, 1834.

FOR PASSAGE TO THE CAPE OF GOOD HOPE,

THE QUEBEC TRADER, 400 Tons, C. P. BELLAMY, R. N. Commander.—This ship will be despatched on or before the 25th instant, and has excellent accommodation for Passengers— For Passage or Freight of light goods only—Apply to Messrs. REMINGTON AND CO., or Capt. BELLAMY at their Office.

Bombay, 12th August, 1834.

FOR LIVERPOOL,

THE Ship JOHN TAYLOR, CRAWFORD, Commander, will sail with all dispatch. For passage, apply at the office of DIROM CARTER AND CO.

Bombay, 12th August, 1834.

FOR FREIGHT OR PASSAGE TO LONDON,

THE British built Barque JOHN STAMP, of 400 Tons, Register, JOHN YOUNG, Commander, will sail about 25th inst.—Apply to the Commander, at the Office of McGREGOR, EDMOND and Co.

Bombay, 12th. August, 1834.

MR. WILLOUGHBY AND COLONEL BALLANTINE.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE BOMBAY COURIER.

SIR,—Your paper of the 15th instant, has reached Rajcote this morning, and I feel myself called upon to offer by return of post, a few remarks on your Editorial observations, appended to my letter of the 28th ultimo

I entirely concur with you, that the recent decision of Government on Colonel Ballantine's case should in justice, not simply as you state, to him, but to all parties, be published, as well as the decision of the commission which investigated his conduct. At the same time, most people will not, I think, fail to perceive that it is not quite so easy for me to give immediate publicity to these documents, as it is for my opponent to do so, and if, as you appear to suppose, they either annul or so modify the decision of the Government of 1830, as to hold him blameless, Colonel Ballantine will naturally resort to such an easy and satisfactory mode of relieving himself from blame.

At the same time, I feel I have no right to complain of the exercise of your own discretion in withholding from publication Mr. Chief Secretary Norris's letter of the 5th of October, 1830, tho' I consider (notwithstanding the acknowledged uncertainty of the Law of Libel) there is no danger of its being transgressed on my part, if, as I apprehend, it is necessary that he who appeals to law for redress, should be able to shew that he comes into Court with clean hands, or that he has not wantonly assailed the character of another.

The object of my desiring to give publicity to the letter adverted to, was to correct public opinion on the subject of my collision with Colonel Ballantine, and to lead the community to expect that I have something to urge in self vindication. For nearly three years I have been compelled to submit in silence to charges which, if founded in truth, would render me deserving of a Criminal Prosecution; but to which I could offer no reply so long as my adversary's conduct was under judicial enquiry. I now, however, consider myself fully justified in publishing the favorable opinions entertained of my conduct and proceedings by the Government of 1830, to counteract the unfavorable impressions which I know to prevail against me in some quarters, in consequence of my having been obliged to allow the accusations contained in Colonel Ballantine's pamphlet to remain so long uncontradicted. All I demand is publicity, with free and temperate discussion, and there is not a paper in my possession or within my power to produce, connected with the case, that I am not most anxious to submit to the public.

I annex for the information of your readers, copy of Colonel Ballantine's reply to my letter of the 28th ultimo, upon which I shall only remark that Colonel Ballantine having set the example of appealing to the press, I have cheerfully adopted the same course, and the case is now, I conceive removed, (unless indeed Colonel Ballantine should see fit to endeavour to substantiate his accusations against me by a public enquiry,) from the hands of Government, who, I am happy to state, has left it to my own discretion to adopt such measures as I may deem expedient for my own justification.

I am, &c.
J. P. WILLOUGHBY,
Rajcote, 25th July, 1834. *Bombay Civil Service.*

Bombay, 14th July, 1834.

SIR,—I have to acknowledge the receipt of your letter, dated Rajcote 28th ultimo, and have to inform you that I have handed up a copy of it to Government for their consideration, and that, until I receive the sentiments of His Lordship in Council upon it, I decline having any communication with you on the matters referred to in it.

To MR. WILLOUGHBY, I am, &c.
Civil Service, F. D. BALL[illegible]
Rajcote.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE BOMBAY COURIE[illegible]

[illegible] of Colonel Ballantine a[illegible] respondence satisfactory to society in [illegible] your paper, it would be particular, if an answer could be obtained to the following queries:—

1st. Has Colonel Ballantine been publicly accused of either questionable or criminal conduct involving his character as an officer and a gentleman, and has that conduct been made the subject of a public enquiry?

2nd.—If so, has that enquiry terminated, or not, and if it has has, the result been communicated, to Colonel Ballantine?

3rd.—If the enquiry has terminated, and the decision of the government passed a Colonel Ballantine's conduct, has that officer taken the steps for the vindication of his character which is so obvious, viz., the publication of the decision of government?

Mr. Willoughby asserts that the enquiry is at an end and that he considers himself no longer bound to preserve silence, surely then Colonel Ballantine is equally justified in publishing his own vindication if he has it in his power.

As Colonel Ballantine has not left the Army, it is surely not too much to ask of him to publish the decision of government, if a decision has been passed, in order to disabuse the minds of his fellow-officers and fellow-servants of the Honorable Company of the questionable conduct imputed to him.

Should this meet Colonel Ballantine's eye, and no notice be taken of it, I think the inference that may be justly deduced is, either that government has not decided the question, or that the decision is unfavourable to Colonel Ballantine.

If the latter is the case, after the suspicious circumstance of Colonel Ballantine, though a very senior officer, having been out of employ, either military or civil, for several years, has the Army not a right to expect that the case be laid before his Excellency the Commander in Chief, or the Judge Advocate General.

I have the honor to be,
Sir,
One of the Hon'ble Company's, and
Your obedient humble servant.
ANY BODY.

NOTE.—From Colonel Ballantine's letter to Mr. Willoughby, it appears that Colonel B. has made a reference to Government on the subject of this correspondence. We presume the course to be pursued by him will depend, in a great measure, on the decision of that authority. ED.

ARRIVALS AND DEPARTURES.

ARRIVALS,
None since our last.

DEPARTURES.
Capt. Thomas, Madras Establishment, to Madras.
Lieut. B. Baker, 1st Gr. Regt. to Poonah.
Capt. Liddle, 1st Lt. Cavalry, to Sholapore.
Lieut. Fraser, B. E R. to Poonah.

DOMESTIC OCCURRENCE.

DEATH.

On the 8th Instant: Ellen Owen, youngest daughter of Major Moore, Deputy Military Auditor General, aged nineteen months and twenty days.

MADRAS.

BIRTHS.

At Secundrabad, on the 20th July, the Lady of Dr. Pearse, 37th Regiment N. I of a son.

At Shickarpoor, on Monday, the 14th July, the wife of Serjeant Major Richard Ward, 2nd Regiment N. I. of a daughter.

DEATH.

At Madras, on the 28th July, Lieutenant J. R. Sayers, of the 5th Regiment N. I.

CALCUTTA.

BIRTHS.

At Meerutt, on Tuesday morning, the 8th July, Mrs. C. Billings, of a daughter.

At Kurnaul, on the 2d July, the Lady of Lieutenant. Wemyss 9th Cavalry, of a son.

At Rajahmundry, on the 1st July, the Lady of Captain J. Garnault, 47th Regiment N. I., of a daughter.

At Calcutta, on the 18th July, Mrs. Duff, wife of the Reverend Alexander Duff, Wellington Square, of a son.

At Calcutta, on Saturday, the 19th July, Mrs. G. H. Poole, of a daughter.

At Calcutta, on the 17th July, Mrs. J. T. Pearson, of a son.

MARRIAGE.

At Calcutta, on Saturday, the 19th July, at the Cathedral, by the Reverend Mr. Robertson, Mr. M. Payne, so Mrs. E. Clements.

DEATHS.

At Serampore, on the morning of the 17th July, Mr. Adam Gordon, senior, aged 73 years, 7 months, and 13 days.

At the Catgarrah Factory, on the night of the 17th July, Catchatoor Isaac Malchus, Esq., aged 33 years, 7 months, and 10 days.

At Sylhet, on Monday last, the 14th July, John Campbell, Esq., Civil Service, aged 35 years.

At Meerutt, on the 3d July, after a short illness, of fever, Ensign A. H. Barnard, of His Majesty's 26th Regiment.

At Poondy, on the 7th June, whither he had proceeded with his Medical Attendant, for the benefit of sea air, Ensign Charles Harris Frith, Adjutant of the 21st Madras Native Infantry.

At Calcutta, on the 20th July, Mr. Alexander McDonald, Engineers, aged 30 years.

At Calcutta, on the 20th July, Mrs. Elizabeth Abro, wife of Mr. T. Abro, aged 20 years, 3 months, and 7 days.

At Calcutta, on the 21st July, Mr. Thomas Eastman, aged 36 years.

At Serampore, in the Mission College, Master William Augustus Reily, aged 13 years, 8 month ands, 20 days.

SHIPPING REPORT.

ARRIVALS.

Aug. 9th—Ship Palmira, William Loader, Master, returned from Sea.

DEPARTURES.

"8th—Ship Charles Grant, T. Hyde, Master, to Singapoor.

Passengers.—Mr. Robinson, Mr. Spottiswood, Mr. Thompson, Mr. Hyde, Mr. Eleas, and Native 7 Parsees.

"Do—Ship Hannah, D. McGregor, Master, to China.

"9th—Ship Ranger, Thomas Smith, Master, to Li[illegible]

"Do—Ship Fazel Currim, James [illegible], Master, to Madras, and Calcutta.

"Do—Arab Brig Dadaloy, Mahomed Agum, Naiquedah, to Singapoor, and the Malay Coast.

A LIST OF SHIPPING IN THE HARBOUR.

HIS MAJESTY'S SHIP Vindictive.
HON'BLE COMPANY'S STEAMER,—Hugh Lindsay.
Do. SLOOPS OF WAR.—Benares and Amherst.
Do. SCHOONERS.—Shannon and Royal Tiger.
Do. SURVEYING BRIG,—Palinurus.
FREE TRADERS,—Earl of Eldon, Isabella, Calcutta, Anna Robertson, Mermaid, John Taylor, John Stamp, Quebec Trader, Huddersfield, Balfour, and Lady Feversham.
COUNTRY VESSELS—Shaw Byramgore, Prime, Maackbar, and Meekaee.
FRENCH SHIP.—Le Oriental.
PORTUGUESE.—St. Anna, St. Francisco de Paulo, Barque Asia Felix, and Mahomedee.
ARAB.—Futtay Nesser, the Imaum's Brig Tawze. and Futtel Currim.

THE COURIER.

TUESDAY, 12 AUGUST, 1834.

Our readers may be aware that, owing to the badness of the season last year, extensive defalcations were apprehended in the several Collectorates of this Presidency. We are happy, however, to be enabled to state that, accounts which have been received from the districts present a very favorable view of the collections, which, it appears, have exceeded, by no less a sum than eighteen and a half lac of rupees, the amount which was expected to be realized. In the early part of the season, when the decay, for want of rain, of a succession of young crops, nearly exhausted the means of the desponding cultivators, estimates were framed which were even more unfavorable than those with which the above comparson is made, which were prepared when the providential change in the weather, and the latter rains, encouraged better prospects. In the latter estimates, the realizations in the several Collectorates (exclusive of those of Bombay and Dharwar) were not expected to amount to more than Rs. 143,73,000; but it appears that they have exceeded Rs. 161,22,000; which sum, we find, is an encrease of Rs. 2,38,600, on the revenues of the same districts in the preceding year, 1832 | 33. Supposing even that the collections in the Bombay and Dharwar Zillahs, and those on account of customs in Guzerat, which are not included in the above calculation, have, in the aggregate, amounted only to the sum estimated, (though, we believe, there is every reason to expect they have exceeded it,) still, the favourable result in the other districts which we have noticed, will reduce the deficiency in the revenues of this Presidency to meet its expenditure, to about thirty five lacs and a half, if it was, as we hear, estimated at fifty four lacs of Rupees. This is a most gratifying view of our finances, considering that during the five years preceding 1825 | 26, the deficit averaged a crore, and in that year exceeded a crore and forty one lacs of Rupees! While the view here given attests the economy of the Government, it affords also a pleasing proof of an improvement in its resources, for which the revenue authorities, to whose good management it is chiefly to be attributed, are entitled to the highest credit. The deficit of thirty lacs and half includes, we believe, the charges of the Indian Navy, which the Court of Directors have decided should be borne by the three Presidencies.

The *Dehli Gazette* received last night, contains the following paragraph; but no mention is made of the source from which it has derived its information.

"The Court of Directors, it is said, have announced to the Governor General, that measures must be taken to remit three millions a year to England in future. No more than eighty-five lacs are disposable at present, and the first deliberations of the new Government will be on the raising of assessments, and reduction of expenditure, in order to effect this enormous remittance."

CALCUTTA.

We received yesterday a copy of work for sale at Thacker and Co.'s, entitled "*A review of the labours, opinions and character of Rajah Rammohun Roy by Lant Carpenter, L. L. D. to which is subjoined an examination of some derogatory statements in the Asiatic Journal.*" We shall take an early opportunity of noticing the contents of the volume: but we lose no time in intimating that the work is procurable in Calcutta, as we feel convinced that most of the numerous friends of the deceased will be glad to be possessed of it. We are glad to find the derogatory statements of the writer in the *Asiatic Journal* contradicted.—*Beng. Hurk., July 22.*

FROM THE BENGAL SPORTING MAGAZINE FOR JULY.

Sporting Anecdotes of the late Colonel J. Mordaunt, of the Hon. East-India Company's Madras Establishment.

He was a natural son of the late Earl of Peterborough, and, together with an elder brother by the same mother, was at an early age put out to nurse, Harry, the eldest, was a pining, spiritless starvling; while John, the subject of this memoir, was active, lively, and of an uncommonly fine form. He was more of the Apollo Belvidere, though more rigid in muscle, than any other person I ever saw.

John was too wild to learn much; his whole time was devoted to truancy; and, as he often said "one half of his days were spent in being flogged for the other half." Hence he was in no danger of a professorship, if we except those arts in which the celebrated Breslaw, Jones, &c. took their degrees! In such John was completely at home, and they were certainly of some use to him, as will be hereafter seen.

When John was taken from school, he was about [illegible] ver, when this was ascertained, and a quarrel was commenced on the occasion he very handsomely stept forth to exculpate his master, whose attention he declared to be unparallelled, and, slipping off his clothes, exhibited the earnestness of the good man's endeavours; humorously observing, that "as nothing could be got into his brains, his master had done his best to impress his instructions on the opposite seat of learning."

At the time that John was to pass muster before the India Directors he was out of the way, and it was nearly too late, when he was found at marbles in Dean's yard. No time was lost in coaching him up to Leadenhall-street, where, being bent more on his pastime than on the grave questions put by his examiners, he was near being rejected as an idiot, when one of the quorum, who knew the youth's trim well, and who probably wished to see John appointed, asked him if he understood cribbage? John's soul was instantly roused, his eyes glistened and regardless of every matter relative to his appointment, he pulled out a pack of cards, so greasy as scarcely to be distinguished and offered "to play the gentleman *for any sum he chose!*"

The youth now felt himself at home, and speedily convinced them that, however ignorant he might be of the classics, he was a match for any of them at cards! He was passed, and despatched to Portsmouth, where he was to embark in an India ship ready to sail with the first fair wind; but as that was not to be had for some days, the person who had charge of him put him on board, and returned to town.

John's gaiety of disposition soon made him the fiddle of the crew; all on board loved him. He was elegant in his make, graceful in his movements, (though he never could be made to walk a minuet by his dancing-master) of a very animated countenance, strongly marked with good nature, spirit, and dignity; his features were regular and handsome, his eyes keen and commanding, and, on the whole, we may say he was such as is rarely seen!

He could not bear to move about the ship, whilst waiting for a wind, but frequently lent a pull in the boats, which occasionally were sent for provisions, &c.

One day, however, John strayed into the town, and got into Company with some girls, who soon eased him, not only of his money, but of his buckles, handkerchief, and every thing that could possibly be dispensed with. At this unlucky moment, the wind being fair, the signal was made for sailing, and the boat's crew were compelled, after a short but active search, to put off with heavy hearts, thinking they had seen the last of their favourite.

John came down to the beach too late! The boat was just arriving at the Ship, which was lying to for her, and sailed immediately from the Mother-bank. What was to be done? He had no money, and not a soul would [illegible] ch a trip without being previously w[illegible] matter was to all appearance come[illegible]t, when seeing two watermen at ca[illegible]n sheets of a boat, he was led by an [illegible] pulse to see how matters went on! [illegible] Uncle [illegible] his fathe[illegible] remainin[illegible] upon A[illegible]

The owner of the boat was losing his money at

all fours, when John requested that he might play a hand or two for him; offering to abide himself by any loss during his own play. The man agreed, and John not only won back the losings, but eased his opponent of all his money. The waterman was asked to take him on board, but no promise of money could tempt him; "it was too far," and "may hap might never get a penny by," "had been sarved so before," and all the host of objections, common among interested persons, were raised. At length the waterman, taking hold of John's buttons, drew him aside from the many who were there laughing at his misfortune, and said he had observed, that in dealing there seemed to be something uncommon; besides that, "he had turned up *Jack* plaguy often;" "now young' un I've a notion that didn't come by nature, and if so be you'll shew me how to do it, I will take you aboard at all risks."

The bargain was struck; the man being instructed how to turn up *Jack*, with the aid of three of his friends sailed and rowed with such effect as to get within notice of the vessel before dark. The sails were backed, and John facetiously observed as he quitted the boat, "Now, my honest friend, you have turned up *Jack* in earnest," meaning that the waterman had fairly fulfilled his promise, by putting him (John Mordaunt) on board.

On his arrival at Madras, John was received with open arms by all his countrymen; but General Sir John Clavering, who was then commander-in-chief in India, and who was accordingly, second in council at Calcutta, having promised to provide for him, John went on to Bengal, where he was appointed an honorary aid-de-camp to that officer, still retaining his rank on the Madras establishment, where he was afterwards subjected to much ill and obloquy!

He was found deficient even in writing a common letter; and it is really surprising, that, under the consciousness of being so very deficient in this branch, and in a circle so eminent for superior education, Mordaunt should have taken no means to improve himself. He surpassed in almost every thing he undertook, yet, seemingly, more by intuition than by any study or effect to excel. This ignorance in writing was the more remarkable, as he generally conversed with perfect propriety; often indeed with elegance of diction, and with a precise application of his words to the particular occasion. He spoke the Hindoo language fluently, and a tolerable Persian scholar; yet he could not write two lines of English correctly. I once had occasion to borrow a horse from him for a day or two: he sent the animal to me with the following note:

"You may kip the hos as long as you lick."

(To be continued.)

CAWNPORE.

We have heard that Lord William Bentinck has made a strong representation to the home authorities regarding the expence and inutility of the fourth Presidency, so there is a chance of that portion of the India Bill being re-considered & amended.—*Cawnpore Examiner, July*, 19.

It is mentioned in recent letters from below, that Lord William Bentinck positively intends returning to England in the month of February or March 1835, when Sir Charles Metcalfe will assume the Government General of India. We gave this as a *rumour only*.

Sheodin and Bhowani Bukhs *Bughels* brothers of Aman Singh, the famous Sindar Dacoit, who for the last ten years has been engaged in murders and robberies innumerable in the Kanhpur, Furrukabad and Belah districts, were seized the week before last in the Belah Zillah, and are now securely lodged in jail.

They had about two hundred men under their control regularly officered and disciplined and commanded by a deserter of the 4th Regiment N. I. named Ram Singh, who was distinguished by the title of "*Gendel*" (General).

Aman Sing was apprehended last year by Mr. Wilson, and sent down to Sagur, but his two brothers being at large, have since that period been concerned in several dacoities and robberies, amongst others in the daring attack upon the house and murder of Umed Sing, the invalid Subadar at Futteghur.

In consequence of this dakoity, the Joint Magistrate of Furukabad sent out several persons to trace and endeavour to apprehend the Robbers, but so powerful were their connections in that district, that no less than three of the Magistrate's people were murdered by the friends or agents or the Dakoits.

The *General* of the Banditti is at present a Prisoner in the Kanhpur jail, having been seized some time ago in, we believe, the Furrukabad district. He is a man about six and half feet high, strong and well proportioned, & served during the Mahratta and Pindari Campaigns in the right Grenadier Company of the Belun ka pultun. He possesses a fluent eloquence and a good deal of the "Sanviter in mode" which would lead a person unacquainted with his history to imagine a most injured and immaculate character.—*Ibid.*

The following is an extract from a letter received a few days ago from Bushire by a Persian Merchant resident at this station. The advice of Abbass Mirza to his Son not to repair to the Capital, where amidst a crowd of Aspirants and Intriguers, his claims to the throne might be overlooked—but to remain in Khorrassan at the head of his faithful troops that he might be in a position to wrest by force what he could not obtain by negociation—is worthy of the genius of the late Prince Royal who with all his faults was one of the most enlightened men in Persia.

* * * "Mohummud Meerza, in obedience to the last will of his father, did not repair to Tehran, and [illegible] in full power in Khorassan. He pleaded [illegible]r's behest as an excuse for not waiting [illegible] his grandfather, and requested that his [illegible] *Ali Shah* might be sent to Tabreez to rule [illegible]bbass Meerza's seat, and the *Shah*, who in truth loved the defunct of happy memory, better than, his own life, agreed to all this and sending Ali Shah to Tabreez called *Alle Nuckee Mirza* to Tehran in his room. Now it is reported that Abbas Meerza's last injunctions to Mahummud Meerza were these;—to remain in Khorassan, and to pay his troops regularly and court their attachment; to urge upon the Shah the necessity of following up the Affghan war, and not even to go to the Capital if invited there to be installed "Heir apparent,' seeing that he might be invested with any dignity by persons properly deputed for the purpose, and that it was above every thing else expedient that he should remain at the head of an independant Army, in order that, at the worst he might take by force what might be disputed by many intriguers. The last accounts of Mohummed Meerza were these, that he had marched from Meshed upon Herat with a strong force, and that a reinforcement of 15,000 men was following him from the west."—*Ibid.*

EUROPEAN INTELLIGENCE.

ATLAS,—APRIL 13.

The three most important measures of the present session will be submitted to Parliament by Lord Althorp in the course of the ensuing week, viz.—the relief from church rates—the amendment of the poor laws—and the commutation of tithes.

With respect to the church rates, we have reason to believe that the proposition of the Chancellor of the Exchequer, while it will release the rate-payers from an impost to which the strongest objections have been taken, will also provide for the amount so repealed without increasing the burthens of the country—that, it must be conferred on all hands, is a principle which the present administration has acted upon throughout all their retrenchments with miraculous fidelity.

The amendments to be effected in the poor laws will embrace all the evils of the system. The great point to be attained, is to prevent the able-bodied pauper from obtaining relief from the rates, and in order to accomplish that object, the measure will encourage the establishment of well-regulated workhouses, and hold out inducements to gradual emigration. It will correct the abuses of the present laws of settlement and bastardy, which exert so many objectionable influences over the morals and happiness of the lower classes; and it will also abolish the allowance system, which is admitted by every body, except those who profit by it, to be fraught with extensive injuries.

The object of the tithe commutation to be proposed by the Chancellor of the Exchequer will be to substitute for the present tithe a payment which shall be considered a fair equivalent, and which shall be free from the manifold objections [illegible] vances which render the existing impost [illegible] culiarly odious. The farmer will be protected fr[illegible] the loss and vexation of having his tithe taken i[illegible] kind, without being forced, as is now the case in many instances, to purchase his exemption by an exorbitant composition; and the capitalist will be [illegible] of his land, without being subjected to that tax upon its produce which is justly regarded as one of a most injurious, impolitic, and oppressive description. But, independently of this commutation which will be in itself a great boon to the community, the bill will also give a power of redemption, so that the tithe payers will not be relieved in the mode of levy, but may release themselves from the impost altogether. The commutation will be imperative, and the payment transferred to the landlord; while the redemption will be optional on the part of the landowner or tithe payer. The final aim of ministers has been to encourage redemption, so that the total extinction of the tithe may be considered as an ultimate, and by no means remote consequence of a measure which, we may venture to predict, will be found to correct the evils of the present system without sacrificing the rights of any party, and remove those causes of discontent and irritation which interfere so mischievously with the usefulness of the clergy.

THE CHURCH.

MORNING CHRONICLE—We know of no church so ill adapted for the purposes of a community as the church of England. In the church of Rome there are means for keeping the parish clergy to their duty, and preventing their neglecting their flocks. Should the parish priest become lazy, a friar of some order instantly appears, and the people flock to him, and the priest's income is reduced by the loss of fees for confessions, &c. The dread of a competitor keeps the priest to his duty. In several parts of England, where there are no Dissenting chapels, the constable is made to aid the church, and drags the reluctant labourers from their houses. We have witnessed this within thirty miles of London, and within these ten years. The truth is, the heart must be reached; and he who would find his way to the hearts of the poor must not address them in the cold and fashionably-elegant style of the preachers of the establishment. Before the preacher has made a couple of pages of his discourse, which is ill-adapted for the labouring man, the latter is asleep. A better proof cannot be given of the want of vitality of the church of England than the small way it makes in the United States, notwithstanding the protection of the government down to the American war. The *American Almanack*, for 1833, makes the Baptists 2,743,453, the Methodists 2,600,000, the Presbyterians 1,800,000, the Congregationalists 1,260,000, the Roman Catholics 800,000, and the Protestant Episcopal Church only 600,000, just 200,000 more than the German Lutherans. In Scotland, though three-fourths of the land are said to belong to Episcopalians, their numbers are only about 50,000. The Presbyterians of the north of Ireland, by forming a compact body of about 800,000, may be said to have preserved the Protestant religion in the sister island. In every country the poor are the many and the fashionable are the few. The church of England has attractions for the few; but it will never have attractions for the many.—*Atlas, April* 13.

DISSENTERS MARRIAGES.

GLOBE—On Lord John Russell's Marriage Bill, or rather on the plan which should be adopted with respect to the solemnization of marriages, instead of the provisions of that bill, a correspondent suggests that marriage should in every case be treated as a civil contract, or rather that in every case it should be essential to the legal validity of the contract that it should be entered into before a magistrate, leaving it to the members of the established church, as well as to others, to superadd those religious solemnities which they think advisable. It those not appear to us necessary or desirable to make so great a change in the habits of the country as to marriage, as every object which can be desired may be attained by a lesser alteration. For those whose consciences are not offended by it nothing surely can be more proper, and nothing, looking at it merely in a secular light, can be more convenient for its publicity and solemnity, than the present mode of contracting marriage in the best known places of religious worship. We do not see that this mode of contracting marriage should be interfered with, nor why, when a marriage has been so solemnized, it is necessary to superadd to it the form of a contract before the magistrate. Two things are wanted—a form of marriage which may suit the consciences of all who dissent from the established church (of whatever religion or sect they may be), and a general, uniform, and secure registration. When a civil register for marriages is established, and legal validity is given to marriages contracted before a magistrate (or two magistrates) and a certain number of witnesses, every thing that can be desired, either for the sake of conscience or of public convenience, will be accomplished. The form of marriages which is now legal may retain its legal effect; and the registers, or duplicates of the registers, instead of being transmitted to the diocesan registry, may be transmitted to the general registrar of marriages in the district, by whom they may be received and indexed in the same manner as the marriages before magistrates, which of course it should be obligatory on the magistrates to certify to him. Those who dislike the present mode of solemnizing marriage might resort to the contract before a magistrate, and superadd to it or perface it with any, or no, religious form, as their consciences might dictate, and in their chapels or in their houses. No grievance could possibly be felt—no evil could be alleged from allowing an equal validity to the form of solemnizing marriage which has now for nearly a century been, with trifling [illegible]s, the only mode with which the people [illegible]nd have been acquainted.—*Atlas, April* 13.

TRADES UNIONS.

[illegible] is very imper[illegible] [illegible] zation and proceedings; [illegible] [illegible] administered to the members on their admission; and although the oaths are unlawful, very few have broken them. A pamphlet * recently published shows a knowledge of the subject which we have not met with elsewhere; although the author confesses that he may be mistaken on some points, owing to the difficulty of procuring accurate information. From this pamphlet we have selected a few facts, which we presume will be new to many of our readers.

The best organized and most extensive Union is that of the Working Cotton-spinners. It has existed for more than thirty years; and in 1829, the members elected representatives who met together at Ramsey in the Isle of Man and formed a kind of Parliament. Each village and town in the Union sent representatives to this assembly, proportionate to the population. These Parliaments passed laws, levied taxes, and printed some of their debates. The names of speakers are generally not given; but each member takes the name of the place he represents, and is distinguished by a number. Thus it is said, Glasgow 1 moved, and Preston 2 seconded, such a resolution &c. The specimen of the speeches of the orators, given in the pamphlet, is creditable to their debating powers.

Few persons have heard the name of Joseph Shipley. Yet this man is described as being a perfect Massaniello, he was the leader of the most extensive and persevering strike that has ever taken place—that of 1810. More than thirty thousand persons were thrown out of employ by it. All the spinners in all the mills in Manchester, Stockport, Macclesfield, Ashton, Hyde, and Bolton, turned out. Shipley was as implicitly obeyed by this mass of mechanics as the Duke of Wellington at Waterloo. It is mentioned as a remarkable fact, that he gave evidence to the Factory Commissioners *against* the Short Time Bill, and utterly denied that children became deformed by factory labour. During this great strike in 1810, the money collected weekly from the men, who still remained at work in different parts of the country, amounted to nearly 1,500*l*. The great object of this strike was to compel the country masters to pay as high wages as those in Manchester: but in not one single instance was it attained; and after four months of great suffering, the men all returned to their work, and in many cases at wages reduced 50 per cent. In 1829, more than ten thousand cotton-spinners again turned out. Many masters were shot at; and a Mr. Ashton, as many will remember, was murdered; the assassins have not been discovered to this day. The last great strike of the cotton spinners was in 1830; when fifty-two mills were stopped, and thirty thousand persons where thrown out of employ. They were, as usual, obliged to yield, after ten weeks' struggle; and obtained no advance of wages.

The Committee of the Cotton-spinners at Manchester is said to be armed with almost despotic power. They not unfrequently compel men to leave their work contrary to the individual's inclination, in order to injure some employer to whom they bear ill-will. The wages of the Manchester spinners have for some years averaged 30*s*. each, all the year round.

It is said that these partially-educated men, the leaders of the Manchester spinners, fancied that, had the Ten Hours Bill passed, one sixth more mills would have been built, to supply the deficient production. This would have created, they thought, a demand for workmen; and thus those out of employ would have no longer drained the pockets of those who had work. If this is correctly stated, the clamour for the Ten Hours Bill is easily accounted for.

The workmen in the Building trades have formed one of the most extensive Unions in the empire. In 1833, they required their masters in Manchester to desist from taking contracts,—that is, from contracting to do the building-work for persons who had engaged to provide the whole of any private or public erection inside and outside complete. Their masters, they said, became middle-men under this system, and thus two profits instead of one were gained out of the labour of the workmen. Some of the masters gave way, and abandoned this mode of doing business. But the workmen continued to encroach, and in a great variety of ways tyrannized over their employers,—compelling them to employ bad and drunken members of the Union; dictating the rate of wages, and hours of labour. The masters at length determined on resistance, and refused to employ any members of the Union. This threw vast members out of work, and reduced the consumption of bricks in Liverpool from one million a week to twenty thousand. The masters had very little success in procuring fresh workmen, as great intimidation was used towards all who presumed to defy the power of the Union. In September last, 275 delegates met at Manchester, representing a constituency of 30,000 working builders. The expense of this session of Parliament, as they called it, was about 3,000*l*.; and it cooled the zeal of the builders for more displays of this description. They determined, however, to erect a Guildhall at Birmingham, the principal room of which was to be 78 feet by 30: schools were to be established, committees were to meet, and the unemployed were to be set to work on this building. Many of their designs were in a high degree praiseworthy; and indicate a great improvement in the moral and intellectual capacity of the builders. At last, after six months contest, the masters triumphed; the men, in penitence, returned to their work, after having spent in allowances 18,000*l*. Their wages would have amounted during the same period to 72,000*l*. All their grand designs are laid aside for the present. The failure of the strike was complete.

The Leeds and Halifax Weavers have met with equally bad success in their strikes. They were as tyrannical in their exactions as their Lancashire brethren in the cotton trade. The L[illegible] drew up "a scale of prices [illegible] to good workmen. The masters [illegible] the advantage in the strike which followed their resistance to this demand. The most strenuous opponents to the requisitions of the men were Messrs. Hindes and Derham, of Dolphinholme; whose workmen held out from the 11th September 1832 to the 2d February 1833. The invention of the wool-combing machine was the consequence of their strike; it wholly superseded the labour of the chief ringleaders, and has dealt a heavy blow at the combination. The oath said to have been imposed upon the members of the Leeds Union, is given in the pamphlet: it is of a most peremptory description.

In Spitalfields, Coventry, Macclesfield, and Kidderminster, there have also been Trades Unions and strikes. The distress of the mechanics and the removal of a great portion of the trade have been uniformly the consequence of them.

The trial of some members of an Agricultural Union, at Dorchester, on Monday last, has excited a good deal of attention. Few persons probably were aware that such an organized association exi-ted among that class of the population. It proves how deeply the spirit of resistance to what is ignorantly supposed to be the determination of all employers and capitalists to grind down the work-people has taken root in the land. Almost every class of mechanics, and now it appears, the labouring peasantry, discern the advantage of acting in concert to obtain a common end. Unfortunately, they are at present too partially informed to understand the difference between impracticable and attainable designs. Their combinations have consequently been productive of only distress to themselves, and loss and inconvenience to their masters. With the progress of education, we may look for an improvement in this respect; and then the spirit which impels men to form Trades Unions may be productive of much good. They have proved themselves capable of acting with constancy, and method; and the entire failure of all their recent attempts, will surely induce them to seek better information as to the rules which regulate the demand for labour and the rate of profit, than that which they now possess.—*Spectator, March* 22.

* *Character, Object, and Effects of Trades Unions.* Published by Ridgway and Sons.

THE LUCKNOW BANKERS AND THE COURT OF DIRECTORS.

ASUF-UD-DOWLAH, the Vizier of Oude, sat upon the musnud, or throne, of that kingdom from 1774 to 1797. He was an extravagant and debauched prince, and, though engaged in few or no wars, contracted large debts. For those debts he gave acknowledgments, which have since been called bonds (though they might with more propriety be called notes of hand), to such individuals as lent him money, or otherwise administered to his wants and *pleasures*. Among his numerous creditors were the bankers, Nonhur Doss and Seetul Bahoo.

Loans to native princes are usually made at an exorbitant rate of interest (at least two or three per cent. per month); because the lenders know that they have no security for repayment except

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the honesty, solvency, and *extended life, of the sovereign borrower.*

After the lapse of a few years Asuf-ud-Dowlah's creditors became desirous of realizing their profitable loans; and, as the British resident had of course great influence at the court of Lucknow, they applied to him to support their demands. But Lord Cornwallis, when Governor-general of India, had issued orders that "the resident at Lucknow should not in future solicit the vizier or his minister for the payment of private debts." Consequently, the resident refused to interfere.

After some time, however, the vizier himself made proposals to his native creditors to settle their several debts; reducing very considerably (as usual on such occasions) the amount of their respective demands, and arranging to pay the amount by six annual instalments. All the native creditors, except Monhur Doss and Seetul Bahoo, accepted those proposals. The same proposals were made to the European creditors, General Martine (an old Company's officer residing at Lucknow), Mr. George Johnstone (assistant to the resident at the court of Oude), and some others. The European gentlemen, however, contrived to get better terms than those offered to, and accepted by, the native creditors; whereupon, Monhur Doss and Seetul Bahoo, who had not yet accepted the terms offered the other native creditors, demanded the same composition as had been allowed *(from whatever motives)* to the European creditors.

The Court of Directors have always held (in common with former Boards of Control), that the bankers, Monhur Doss and Seetul Bahoo, had no better claim to British interference than the other native creditors (with whom they considered that a fair compromise had, under all the circumstances of the case, been made), and, consequently, that they could not equitably interfere in behalf of Monhur Doss and Seetul Bahoo, without interfering in behalf of the other native creditors also, who (from the decease of the vizier between the pay- of the first and second instalments) have never, even to this day, received more than one-sixth part of their adjudged debts. The present Board of Control, on the contrary (enlightened, it would appear, by Mr. Prendergast, the agent of Monhur Doss and Seetul Bahoo).* insist that there is a broad difference between the two cases; that Monhur Doss and Seetul Bahoo had refused the proffered composition on their claims, whilst the other native creditors had accepted it.

It is obvious, however, that this argument applies only to the proportionate amount of the claims of the several creditors, not to the right that each have to be paid, or assisted by the British government in obtaining payment. For, let it be supposed, that the bankers Monhur Doss and Seetul Bahoo had accepted the terms offered to the other native creditors, or that he other native creditors had, with them, insisted upon and obtained the same terms as the European creditors, and that

LETTERS [illegible] died before having liquidated all [illegible] and Seetul Bahoo would [illegible] upon moderate [illegible] with [illegible]

COROMANDEL COAST. [illegible]

and their claims to British interference: that is, they would have no claim at all to any such interference. Even the European creditors had no claim to the interference of the British Government as they knew when they lent the money (if ever they did lend any); and, in fact, the vizier's settlement with them was spontaneous, as well as with his native creditors. Why he gave better terms to the one than to the other, is equally beyond the knowledge of the home-authorities, and beyond their competence to inquire. The probability is, that, from the influence of these Europeans at the vizier's court, they got far more than they were entitled to; yet it is now proposed by the Board, that the bankers, Monhur Doss and Seetul Bahoo, or rather their heirs and executors, shall get the same, with interest, up to the present time.

No just reason can be adduced for separating the claim of Monhur Doss and Seetul Bahoo from that of other native creditors, except as respects the calculation by which the amount is to be regulated. They have equal rights to, perhaps, unequal proportionate amounts of their respective claims; but [illegible] the same claim to the interference of the [illegible] Government. Nevertheless, the Board propose to interfere in behalf of Monhur Doss and Seetul Bahoo (represented by Mr. Prendergast,) but to throw the other native creditors, who have no presevering European representative to urge their claims, overboard altogether.

So far the case has been argued, upon the assumption that all the native creditors had a just claim upon the present vizier for the amount of their respective demands, with an accumulating interest, calculated according to the custom of India. But it should be considered, in the first place, that *all* interest is usury, according to the Mahomedan law, and not recoverable either *in foro conscientiæ*, or *in foro justitiæ;* and, in the next place, if interest be allowed on the plea of native usage native usages must also be admitted to regulate the liability of heirs and representatives to pay either the principal, or the interest, of the debts contracted by their predecessors. By the Mahomedan law, the brother of a deceased debtor is not bound to pay the debts of that brother, even though he inherit his estate; and the same law prevails in England. Still less is the grand-nephew bound to pay the debts of his grand-uncle, as in the present case. Any interference, amounting to compulsion, on our part, to enforce such payments, is therefore plain tyranny.

Let it, however, be admitted that the grand-nephew is bound by law or usage to pay the debts of his grand-uncle, the same law and usage must regulate the amount of interest to be paid on each particular occasion. Now, it is notorious that when natives lend money, as they always do, at exorbitant and illegal interest (which interest is not, and cannot, be claimed as interest, but is wrapt up and hidden in the pay-obligation, that is, in bonds renewed at short dates), they always calculate upon the probability of not being paid any, or but a small portion, of their cumulative debt, either from the death, insolvency, or dishonesty of the party borrowing. Consequently, when that party really sets about paying off his debts, he makes, and is allowed to make, a certain equitable abatement on account of his unexpected punctuality.

This was the case with the native creditors of the vizier Asuf-ud-Dowlah, except only the bankers Monhur Doss and Seetul Bahoo; who, buoyed up with the hope of obtaining, through some secret influence, the same favourable terms of arrangement as the European creditors had obtained, rejected those offers which had been accepted by other native creditors: which offers, so made and accepted, must be supposed to have been arranged according to the law and usage of the country.

Nevertheless, the Board insist, 1st. That Monhur Doss and Seetul Bahoo shall have all the advantage of European punctuality and of native interest; 2dly. That they shall have the aid of the Company's government to enforce their claims, although neither the European nor the native creditors have ever yet had it; and 3dly. That the other native creditors (whose original claims appear to be as valid as those of Monhur Doss and Seetul Bahoo) shall be left to their fate.

Now, if the British Government are to interfere at all, in compelling a native sovereign (king, he is called) to pay the private obligations of his grand-uncle, after his father and uncle have refused, and been allowed by the British Government to refuse, to pay them, it seems to be, at least, but just to direct that the validity of the several obligations (granted in some instances, perhaps, to *bonâ fide* lenders, but in others to *gamesters, cockfighters, pimps, and catamites)* shall be thoroughly investigated (which it never has been), and their origin and amount ascertained, with a view to an equitable calculation of the interest, if any, to be allowed upon each of them. This was done in the case of the Carnatic debts, nineteenths of which were, in consequence, rejected, as having originated in fraud, corruption, and injustice.

Yet, because the Court of Directors *conscientiously* refuse to sign an order for compelling the King of Oude to pay the demands of Monhur Doss and Seetul Bahoo, principal and interest, without investigation (a compulsion which all former Courts of Directors, all former Boards of Control, and all Governors of India, have held to be equally impolitic and unjust), the present Board of Control are about to send them all to Newgate, unless Parliament interfere for their protection.

(*Asiatic Journal, for April.*) S.

London, 25th March, 1834.

* Mr. Prendergast was a free-trader, who, somehow or other, found his way to Lucknow, contrary to the Court's orders, and there entered largely not only into trade, but into the politics and intrigues (they are the same things in native governments) of the Court of Oude.

FRANCE.

[The following letter of an old and valuable correspondent was accidentally mislaid.]

PARIS,—MARCH 20.

I have endeavoured to show in my former letters, that if the progress of ideas peculiar to the present state of Europe required, to solve the problem created by the revolution of July, the preference given to peaceful over hostile means, still a somewhat attentive persual of the history of France showed that its true policy (witness Richielieu, Louis XIV., and Napoleon), was to govern the interior of that Kingdom by the influence and workings of its external affairs; in other words, that the real Ministers of the Interior is the Secretary for Foreign Affairs in this country.

If I am not altogether mistaken, it would not be difficult to prove that a more dignified, a more national external policy might have been followed at the outset of the revolution of 1830, without, having involved Europe in a general war. It must not be forgotten that it was admitted by Lord Grey, that even in such a case the chances of success were greatly on our side, having decidedly to contend with foes deprived of the assistance of England, and undermined at home by the progress of liberalism. It would not be difficult, also, to show that at a later period a defensive war against the Austrians, when they wrongfully interfered in Italy, would have been warmly sanctioned by public opinion; if, that in a general sense, war made by a civilized nation upon less advanced neighbours is an efficacious mode of civilization, still, for the time being, and till a tardy reaction takes place, it stops the current of democracy in the more civilized state, as it strengthens the hands of power, and by many other means, such as carrying outwards the energy of the nation, consolidates more particularly a newborn dynasty. It would be therefore easy to contend that if in the interest of the Crown and of established institutions, any war, provided a just one, but more particularly a defensive war, or what has been called a war of interests in contradistinction to a war of opinions, not only would have retarded in France, instead of having accelarated, the movement which hurries society forward towards unknown destinies, but that a real social disorganization, which will eventually lead to a democratical explosion, is going on under the unskilful, however in some cases well-meant, management of the present rulers of France, whose policy consists principally as I have long ago told you, in conquering revolution at home, and then holding out timidly an humble and inviting hand to the foreign potentates, in the hope of reconciling them to Government endeavouring to efface its origin by strangling its parents and to repress, sometimes by hypocrisy, sometimes by severity, the outbreakings and even natural developments of a popular revolution.

If we wanted any proof that we are upon the right scent in discovering the plans prepared and matured by Louis Philippe, we should find it at random, even in the obscure corner of a provincial newspaper (the *Europe Centrale.*)

"It is related that M. de St. Aulaire, ambassador at Vienna, having communicated to Prince Metternich a note, by which the Duke de Broglie insinuated the necessity of a general disarmament, if it were wished not to see the finances of every European state utterly exhausted, the answer of the Prince Chancellor of State was, 'Before we can decide whether we can adopt or not the proposal of the Court of the Tuileries, it must be previously proved to us that the internal tranquillity of France is definitively consolidated, and that that county has no more to fear from commotions which re-act so violently upon the whole of Europe. But the riots at Marseilles, the disturbances at Lyons, the fermentation which still reigns in the capital of France, prove too abundantly that the French Republicans are not yet overthrown, that the Propaganda still exists in all its strength. So long as the French Government will not be able radically to destroy effectually even the roots of those political associations which have established themselves at Paris, and which extend their plots into all the European states, it is impossible to hope that Europe will disarm."

The natural question which suggests itself is therefore this—will the law against political associations attain that object? Benjamin Constant has but too sufficiently answered that question, when he eloquently exclaimed—"*Les etats périssent quand on veut combiner la pratique du depotisme avec la théorie de la liberté!*" Unconstitutional and arbitrary as may be that law, there is no denying, however, that many well-meaning but mistaken men would have been ready to make a temporary sacrifice to attain the disarmament which the Casimir Perier policy had in view, and without the attainment of which the policy is as absurd in theory at it has [illegible] mischievous in practice.

As for those who have been accustomed, under the Restoration, to look up with veneration to the distinguished leading men of the Doctrinaire-party, —for those who have been fed with their able, conscientious, and patriotic writings, and who while widely differing with them, since the revolution of July, as to the best means of consolidating the throne of the House of Orleans, have still continued to hold them up as respectable, honourable, and dignified characters,—how sad, how melancholy have been their reflections on seeing two such men as Guizot and Broglie turn apostates to the revered religion whose most eloquent apostles they have been.

"Oh! what a fall was there, my countrymen!
"Then you and I and all of us fell down!"

But still the question recurs—will Prince Metternich be satisfied? Will he disarm, and advise the august allies, who no doubt have just been reviewing (one must hope without England) the principal dispositions of the treaty of Chaumont, to do the same, and thus enable the French Government to diminish its budget, and have the disposal of its remaining military forces to keep in awe the turbulent part of the population? Time, and that shortly, will teach us if the remaining liberties of our country are to be also sacrificed or assailed to satisfy our perfidious Mephistophiles.

In the mean time the progress of disaffection will continue,—the last illusions of the revolution of July will vanish,—the men most opposed to republicanism will waver,—and lastly, every day will widen the circle of those who will ask themselves of what possible use has been the usurpa- [illegible] hands are too weak now-a-days to stop or to turn the current of events. Let us pause and wait for the melancholy confirmation of these speculations; but how sad a thing is it not to be writing upon the shattered wreck of our fondest hopes, of our most sanguine expectations, and to be reduced to perceive in a dimly chalked out, and perhaps protracted future, that end of all good government—"Order and liberty indissolubly united!"—*Times, April.* 18. N.

INSURRECTION IN PARIS,

CHAMBER OF DEPUTIES. SITTING OF APRIL 14.

M. Dupin, President, in the chair.

A great number of deputies were present. Immediately after the adoption of the *procès-verbal* of the preceding sitting,

M. Andre Koeklen ascended the tribune, and said —Gentlemen, some of the journals have contained some pretended expressions of mine relative to a pretended insurrection at Beffort. I wish to declare to the Chamber, that all the incidents relative to the subject contained in the Paris papers are altogether false.

The Minister of Public Instruction.—Gentlemen, the Government has already informed the Chamber and the public, that the report spread abroad of an insurrection at Beffort was completely false. I shall, added the Minister, with the permission of the Chamber, say a few words upon what has taken place in the capital. (Profound silence.) The day before yesterday we made the Chamber acquainted with the state of Lyons. The morning after we acquired the fullest certainty that these unfortunate events had terminated in a manner the most favourable for public order. We may now affirm that all danger is over at Lyons. Deplorable as these events have been, they will at least serve to convince the country that no person or persons shall attempt with impunity to disturb public order, or oppose the public force. At the moment that we acquired this certainty, scenes of an analogous nature were begun to be acted in Paris. I say analogous, though they bore something of a different character. We expected to find at Paris, as at Lyons, an attempt at insurrection—a commencement of civil war; but we have witnessed only the murderous efforts of a band of assassins. (From the centre, "Yes. yes.")

M. Salvandy.—Infamous assassins.

The Minister of Public Instruction.—It is impossible to characterize otherwise what has taken place yesterday evening. (From the centre, "Yes, yes, 'tis true.") A band of assassins concealed themselves in houses and behind barricades, and when the troops came forward they saw no enemy to encounter, whilst these concealed murderers fired upon and assassinated them. (General and loud cries of assent from the centre.) This was the character of the events of yesterday. It is the last degree of degration of a political party (from the centre, "Yes, yes"); but it should not the less call for the solicitude of the Government and the Chamber. I assure you that the most serious object of the attention of the Government is the framing of measures that shall for ever prevent the recurrence of such odious excesses. ("Bravo" from the centre). Upon this point you may expel every doubt from your minds. Nevertheless, lively as our sentiments may be on this occasion nothing should be done lightly or abruptly. It is necessary that the Government and the Chamber should maturely consider what is best to be done. Let the Chamber be assured, that as far as the Government is concerned, the materials of judgment will diminish in no measure its energy. The Government will not be wanting in any way to its duty, but in the exercise of which it will, whilst respecting constitutional liberty, the palladium of our future prosperity, it will adopt measures in concurrence with the Chambers that shall for ever put an end to the machinations of those agitations will which we are perpetually threatened. (The entire centre "Bravo!" Some voices, "Vive le Roi!")

The President.—A great number of deputies have expressed a wish to repair to the Palace to testify to the King their sentiments upon what has taken place in Paris. If the Chamber wishes, the sitting shall be suspended until their return. (Several voices—"Yes, yes!")

The President left the Chair and the deputies, with the exception of Messrs. Berryer, Laffitte, Audre de Puyraveau, Briqueville, Chasseries de Moulaville, &c. (in all 7 or 8) quitted the Chamber.

SPAIN AND PORTUGAL.

MADRID, *April* 2.

Mr. Villiers has returned this afternoon to Aranjuez, where it is understood that a Cabinet Council is to be held tomorrow morning for the purpose of deciding on the entry into Portugal. M. Sarmento, the envoy of the Duke Regent, objects to the proposed invasion until certain preliminary conditions are complied with, but he can scarcely find fault with the inroad which has already been made by Don Juan Aleo, the second in command of General Rodill, since its effect has been to relieve the garrison of Marvao, and raise the siege which had been begun by the Miguelites. I have been favoured with the perusal of a letter from General Aleo, written in Valencia de Alcantra on the 26th ult., on his return from Portugal, in which he states that the garrison of Marvao, consisting of 1,400 men, were on the eve of capitulating from the want of provisions, when, without any previous orders, either from the Government of Madrid or from his chief General Rodill, he advanced to their assistance at the head of four battalions of provincial militia, one regiment of the line, and four squadrons of cavalry. As soon as he appeared in sight the Miguelites retreated, while a plentiful supply of provisions was sent into the town, after which the seige was difinitively raised. Before this event, which took place on the 24th., General Aleo had reinforced the Pedroite garrison with a detachment of 110 Portuguese, who had deserted to him from the Miguelite army, and were willing to serve in the cause of Donna Maria.

Another success, of a more positive nature, has attended the arms of the Queen of Portugal within the last few days. On the 20th ult. Admiral Napier appeared off La Guardia, at the mouth of the Minho, with several steam-vessels, from which he disembarked with some of his officers on the 21st; and after reconnoitering the positions of the frontier town of Caminha and the castle of Insoa from the hill of Santa Teela, he returned on board, and on the 22d again disembarked with 500 men about a quarter of a league from La Guardia, on the Spanish side of the Minho. During the night of the 22d, 300 men crossed the Minho in boats to the point of Cabodelo, about a quarter of a league from Caminha, when the town was surprised and taken without firing a shot. The military governor and the ecclesiastical chief were both killed at their windows, after the town was in possession of the enemy, while calling on the inhabitants to arm themselves for the expulsion of their assailants. On the 23d Admiral Napier proceeded to the point of Passage, and having embarked the 200 men he had left on the right bank of the Minho, he proceeded to the Castle of Insoa, and summoned it to surrender. After firing a few cannon-shots, which did no mischief, Admiral Napier was permitted to enter, and after leaving a sufficient garrison in the castle, he returned to Caminha, liberated a great number of prisoners confined there for their political opinions, and re-organized the Municipal Government. It is confidently expected that this expedition will be attended with most important results to the cause of Donna Maria, and that within a very few days the Usurper will not have a single armed adherent in the whole province of Douro e Minho.

MADRID, *April* 4.

Mr. Villiers returned last night from Aranjuez, and M. de Sarmento this morning, but M. de Rayneval still remains at the Sitio. The Cabinet Councils and consultations, which were held there yesterday, took place in consequence of despatches addressed by the Government of Donna Maria to their agent in Madrid. The conferences have not produced the formal recognition of the Queen of Portugal by the Government of the Queen of Spain, but at least there is no longer any obstacle on the part of Don Pedro to the active measures in preparation at Ciudad Rodrigo and Badajos. But although there is no doubt that men, money, and ammunition have been provided in sufficient quantity for the proposed incursion, and although the boundary has already been repeatedly passed, you must not expect to hear of any decisive movement for some time to come. There are difficulties in the way which certainly do not arise from the negative interposition of France and England, from the caprice of Don Pedro nor from any want of good will on the part of the Spanish Government. These difficulties would doubtless be overcome if the Queen of Spain could confide, in case of need, in the active support of her two powerful allies, but the hands of the French King are tied

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up, and even his lips are closed by the prudent policy of England. The pursuance of a system of excessive caution with regard to the foreign relations of the country has been ascribed, inconsistently enough, to that member of the Cabinet who is most intimately identified with the foreign policy of Mr. Canning. It may be true that the noble Secretary for Foreign Affairs has still left some of the Tory leaven in the places under his patronage, but it would certainly be a great mistake to suppose that this much-blamed liberality has extended to the diplomatic nominations at either of the two Courts in this Peninsula. If the Lightning could tell why she has remained so long in the Tagus after the arrival of Lurd Howard de Walden, you might perhaps be provided with the means of correcting the error into which you have been led as to the political sentiments of Lord Howard and of the gentlemen attached to his Lordship's legation.

We have no further intelligence that can be relied on as to the movements of Don Carlos. It is known, however, that when the Pretender's camp was broken up at Villareal, the Priest Merino and his friend Quevillas made their way towards Biscay, across the Spanish frontier, while the Prince and M. Gallego made the best of their way to Lamego and Viseu. Should they proceed, as some suppose, to Santarem, they will only add to the Spanish force already at the disposal of Don Miguel, who is not at all scrupulous as to the place or nativity of the men who offer themselves as recruits. Among a certain class of adventurers there seems to be the utmost impartiality as to the cause they are pleased to espouse: and there may be some who have served in succession, first the two Queens, and then their two uncles, while others may have followed an opposite course, beginning with the cause of the absolute Kings, and ending with that of chivalry and of free institutions.—*Times, April* 18.

According to a pargraph in the *Courier Français* letters have reached Paris from Spain, stating that the Spanish troops have entered Portugal,

Another rumour is that Prussia and Austria have drawn up in concert a note addressed to the cabinets of London and Paris, in which the two courts protest against the project of the Spanish government to send an auxiliary army into Portugal to assist Don Pedro in expelling his brother, and declaring that if Queen Christaina persists in their project an Austrian and Prussian army shall immediately enter Switzerland.

A decree of the 1st April declares the government willing to receive tenders for a loan to the amount of 200,000,000 reals, required by the *pressing wants* of the state; and adds, that a plan for establishing the national credit upon a solid basis will be submitted to the *Cortes about to be convened*. The decree for their convocation, it is said, is to be promugated on the 15th of this month, and the Assembly to meet on the 15th June.—*Atlas, April* 13.

ITALY.

In consequence of the order given by the Papal government to the representatives of Donna Ma[illegible] Portugal from the door of his hotel, the Ambassador addressed a note to the representatives of France and England. These diplomatists immediately despatched a note to the Secretary of State expressing surprise that a power like Portugal, acknowledged by England and France, should not be so by the Papal government; and declared that any insult offered to the Portuguese government would be considered by them as offered to the sovereigns they had the honour to represent, those sovereigns being the allies of Portugal.—*Atlas, Apr.* 13,

TURKEY.

A letter written by the correspondent of the *Times* at Constantinople, gives the following account of the state of the Dardanelles, and of public opinion with regard to England:—"Mehemet Pacha, indebted for his elevation to the rank of governor of the castle to the recommendation and express demand of Count Orloff, is entirely devoted to Russian interests. Anxious to give additional proofs of gratitude for past and present marks of attention, unsparingly showered upon him by his protectors, he has, to the utmost of his power, assisted the engineers they have recommended to his care; so that the works of defence they have had the direction to erect are by this time completed to their entire satisfaction. The forcing the passage of the Dardanelles has, in consequence, become an orduous undertaking indeed now; and, according to a distinguished officer's opinion, the landing of 15,000 men would hardly suffice to take the new forts erected by the Russians to prevent an enemy from attacking the fortifications of the straits in the rear. Fortunately, however, Mehemet Pacha's example has found but few imitators among the officers and garrison. They mourn in secret over the loss of Turkeys' independence, and ashamed at being at the disposal of Russia, they sigh after the day when the appearance of an English fleet shall enable them openly to exhibit their zeal feelings. It were difficult, according to the said traveller, to convey an idea of the disappointment they betrayed when information reached Galliopi, that the English and French fleets, which they confidently expected, had sailed from Vouira to return to Europe. Unable to contain their indignation, officers and soldiers vented themselves bitterly against the English for allowing Turkey's independence to be sacrified at the shrine of Russian perfidy. A last ray of hope seemed to animate them when, on Halil Pacha's arrival at Gallipoli, they perceived that apprehensions of war had induced government to order this general to place the fortresses in the best state of defence. * * * The protectorate Russia has forced upon it must be overthrown, or else this country is inevitably lost. Material force has established it, material force upholds it, and nought but material force can succeed in upsetting it. This noble task it is England's duty and interest to undertake; its execution will be the more easy, as public feeling is here entirely at her disposal. * * * * Freed from the incubus of Russia, and placed for some years under the guardianship of England, gigantic, we doubt not, will be the steps of Turkey in the career of improvement; and then she will assume again among nations the importance she should possess to put a stem to the truly alarming aggrandizement of her ambitious and perfidious neighbous. Let us remember the maxim—Were there no Turkey, it were necessary to create one."—*Atlas, April* 13.

SON OF AN EAST INDIA DIRECTOR ACCUSED OF OBTAINING MONEY BY FRAUDULENT MEANS.

OLD BAILY, *Wednesday, April* 16.

(Before Mr. Serjeant ARABIN *and a Middlessex Jury.)*

FORGERY.

Thomas Prescott, aged 28, a fashionably dressed young man, described in the calendar as of "no occupation," was indicted for forging and uttering a forged check for the sum of 5 *l*, with intent to defraud Richard Henry Cox and others. The indictment contained several counts.

Mr. BODKIN, in stating the case for the prosecution said it was a painful duty he had to perform in preferring a charge against a young man of such respectable appearance, and one who was connected with some of the first families, more especially in the city of London, being the son of the late Mr. Prescott the East India director, and nearly related to an eminent banker still living. His case presented a melancholy instance of the consequences of irregularity. The learned counsel then detailed the facts, observing that the document, which would be often referred to in the evidence, had got into the prisoner's possession by some means unknown to the prosecutors.

Mr. Adolphus, with whom was Mr C. Phillips, conducted the defence.

Mr. Powell, clerk to Messrs, Cox and Greenwood, deposed that Captain Gordon, of 47th Regiment, at present in Mullingar, Ireland, was in correspondence with their house. On the 14th of December last the prisoner presented a letter, dated Mullingar barracks, Dec. 10, 1833, purporting to be a letter from the said Captain Gordon and addressed to Captain Wainwright, British Hotel, Cockspur-street, London, directing them to pay him 50*l*. on his account. It was signed "John Gordon, 47th Regiment." Witness asked the prisoner what was his name, and he replied "Wainwright." Witness said "Captain Wainwright?" to which the prisoner answered, "Yes, but not Captain Wainwright late of the 47th." Witness then told him that the order was to pay the money on the sale of stock, and he must therefore allow an interval of a few days. The prisoner remonstrated against the delay, and said he had received the order from Captain Gordon for a pressing purpose of a particular nature. On the 17th of December the prisoner called again, and asked if witness was prepared to pay the order. Witness replied in the affirmative, and filled up to order for the sum, the prisoner giving his name "Charles Wainwright," which was signed by the prisoner.

Cross-examined by Mr. ADOLPHUS.—I have not seen Captain Gordon since the transaction, and never saw the prisoner before that. Captain Wainwright's Christain name is not Charles. The letter was the authority on which the money was paid. I considered it to be a draught for the money, and a voucher also. It does not mention "Charles," but merely "Captain Wainwright," and there was no person of that name doing business with our house.

[illegible] stock for Captain Gordon. Our cashier paid the money on the presentation of the order signed by the prisoner and marked with my initials.

By a Juror.—I knew Captain Wainwright of the 47th Regiment, and therefore supposed I was paying another Captain Wainwright.

Frederick Weeden, cashier to Messrs. Cox and Greenwood, deposed to paying the money to the prisoner.

William Ballard, a police officer, stated that from information which he had received he went to a house in Tichborne-street, where he apprehended the prisoner, whose name, he knew before, was Prescott; indeed, they knew each other, and the prisoner said "How do you do?" Witness told him he had been looking for him. The prisoner inquired for what, and witness told him he had a warrant against him for fraudulently obtaining money. The prisoner asked from whom? Witness told him, and he denied it, offering to accompany him to Cox and Greenwood's office. Witness asked him if he knew a person named Wainwright? He answered, "Yes, I do: how much is it for?" Witness said he did not remember. The prisoner then exclaimed—"Oh, it is for 50*l*., here is the money, take it." Witness declined taking the money, or to go with him to a solicitor in Harley street, which he proposed, but took him to the police-office. The prisoner said afterwards he had been neglected by his friends, and had scarcely the means of subsistence.

Captain Wainwright deposed that his Christian names were Henry Maxwell. He had known Captain Gordon (now in Ireland) 18 years, but did not know any other Captain Wainwright. Witness had left the regiment three years. Had never given any one authority to sign the order produced.

Cross-examined.—I was acquainted with the prisoner three or four years ago. He knew my names well, and that I belonged to the 47th Regiment. I know nothing of the check. I know Captain Gordon; the letter is in his hand writing, but I know of nothing to prevent his being present. There may be captains of the name of Wainwright in the militia, but I know of no one in the India service, and I have been all over the eastern territories. I know Captain Campbell, and that he was acquainted with Captain Gordon.

Re-examined.—I never knew the prisoner as Captain Wainwright, Charles, or otherwise. I never lived at the British Hotel.

The learned counsel for the defence submitted that no case had been made out against the prisoner. The letter was proved to be genuine by Captain Wainwright, and therefore no fraud was proved. The prosecution ought to have brought Captain Gordon to prove the fraud, if he could.

Mr. PHILLIPS said he was certain the jury would acquit the prisoner.

Mr. Serjeant ARABIN observed that such an assertion could form no part of a legal argument, and was of opinion there was a full case for the consideration of the jury.

The prisoner read a long defence, in which he stated that he was a gentleman by birth and education, and the son of Mr. Prescott, the late East India director, at whose decease he became very much embarrassed, having a wife to support, and being deprived of the liberal supplies he received during the lifetime of his father. He had been in the army, but sold his commission and afterwards adopted the name of Wainwright, fearing an arrest for debt. He applied to Captain Duncan Campbell, of Ireland, for the sum of 50*l*., and the letter produced was the answer he received. He supposed from that that Captain Campbell had availed himself of the kindness of Captain Wainwright. He entirely disclaimed all criminal designs.

Mr. Serjeant ARABIN.—Are there any witnesses to character?

Mr. ADOLPHUS.—Oh, no, there is no occasion for any.

The learned JUDGE in summing up said he differed entirely from the learned counsel for the defence, though he regretted the absence of Captain Gordon, who would have been a material witness.

A Juror wished to know whether the prisoner took Ballard for a police-officer or a sheriff's-officer?

Ballard.—He knew me to be an officer of Marlborough-street.

A Juror.—Did you ever know him by the name of Wainwright?

Ballard.—No, but he might have gone by that name.

A juror to the first witness.—Would you have paid the money to a person signing "Prescott, for Wainwright?"

Witness.—No; only in the name of Wainwright.

The jury, after some conversation, returned a verdict of *Not Guilty*.

The prisoner bowed several times and thanked them.

A juror remarked there was no evidence to contradict the defence.

Mr. Serjeant ARABIN.—You think, as the Court does, that Captain Gordon ought to have been here?

A Juror.—Certainly, my Lord. More proof was wanting to enable us to convict the prisoner.

Mr. Alderman VENABLES said it was trifling with the time of the Court to get up prosecutions in such a manner.

Mr. BODKIN assented to the remark

Mr. Serjeant ARABIN warned the prisoner as to his future conduct, observing that he ought to have had more regard for the feelings of his respectable connexions.

The prisoner said his friends, then, ought not to leave him in such a situation as to lead him into such circumstances.

The prisoner was then liberated.—*Times, April* 17.

An action of trespass and false imprisonment was tried on Friday last week, at the Cambridge Assizes. It was brought by Mr John Stewart, a gentleman of fortune and good connexions, and a member of the University of Cambridge, against the Reverend Dr. Chafy, Master of Sidney College. The circumstances of the case, as stated by Mr. Sergeant Storks for the plaintiff were the following:—

Mr. Stewart, in company with Mr. Cannon, a Cambridge solicitor, went on the 3d of August last to Sidney College. Mr. Cannon wished to see a son of Dr. Chafy, with whom he had business to transact. He went accordingly to the young gentleman's rooms in the College, and left Mr. Stewart in the court below. Presently Mr. Cannon rejoined his friend, and they turned to leave the College together as they had come, when they saw Dr. Chafy and Mr. Henson, a tutor to Sidney, standing on the grass-plot in the Court. The shoe-black of the College came up, and asked, by direction of Dr Chafy, who they were, and what they wanted? The plaintiff mildly answered, "Oh, its of no consequence;" and he and Mr. Cannon were in the act of leaving the College, when the defendant intercepted them, and asked them, in a haughty and imperious tone, "Who are you? What do you want here? I will know who you are, and what you want, before you leave the College." The shoe-black had on this time told the defendant not tell their names; at which the defendant was extremely angry. Upon this Mr. Cannon observed, "Really, Dr. Chafy, I am surprised that"—when the latter interrupted him with "Dr. Chafy, indeed! Don't Dr. Chafy me! Tell me who you are, or I will send you to gaol! I am a Magistrate, and Master of this College, and I'll not suffer you to leave it till you tell me who you are, and what you want." Mr. Cannon replied, "This is most extraordinary conduct;" when the defendant, in a furious manner, answered, "I am Master of these territories," and called out to the porter, "Shut the gates and send for a constable, and I will send these men to prison." The Doctor continued to use very violent language, calling them stupid fools, &c.; and ordered the gates to be locked. Mr. Henson, the tutor, was sent for another Magistrate, in order to commit the offenders. This Magistrate was Mr. Abbot, who almost immediately liberated the gentlemen. Mr. Cannon soon afterwards wrote to Dr. Chafy, demanding an apology; but no answer was returned, and the present action was brought.

Chief Justice Denman said, the plaintiff was entitled to a verdict, for the defendant had acted without any warrant of law, and with a degree of violence which he had seldom seen exceeded.

The Jury found a verdict for the plaintiff; damages 25*l*. Another verdict for the same sum was taken by consent in another action at the suit of Mr. Cannon.

At the same Assizes, on Monday last, Mr. George Alston, a fellow Commoner of Queen's College, was indicted for an *assault on his own son, aged three years;* and pleaded guilty. Mr. Baron Vaughan said.

He regretted to see a *gentleman* and a father standing in the painful situation of the defendant; but he thought that he should not be compromising justice if he ordered the defendant to enter into his own recognizance, and that of two sureties, to keep the peace, and to come up to receive judgment if called upon, which he would be should he ever be guilty of any breach of the peace in future. The prosecution was a most proper and useful one, and the defendant, in addition to these recognizances, should pay the expenses of it.

This being done, and the recognizances given, the defendant was discharged.

[It is lucky for Mr. George Alston of Queen's College that he is a "gentleman:" had be been a coal-whipper or a shoe-black he would not have been let off so easily]—*Spectator, April* 12.

POLICE.

SETTLING A DISPUTE.—*Cornelius Donovan Timothy Donovan*, and half a dozen more of the same name and family, were charged with assaulting about the same number of the respectable family of the O'Neills. It appears that the row took place in consequence of a disputed claim between them in the right of possession of a house in St. Giles's.

The magistrate and he could not decide the point as to the right of possession; the parties must fight it out.

Tim Donovan (interrupting his worship)—"There, do you hear that. Come out of this, all of ye, and settle it at once."

The worthy magistrate told Tim he had mistaken his meaning, which was, that their dispute as to the right of property must be settled in a *court* of law."

"I wish your worship would let us settle it in our *court*," said Tim, "and the Donovans would put an end to the dispute in a twinkling."

The case was dismissed, and Tim, as he left the office, observed, "By——we have got to begin all over again."

THE LATE MR. RICHARDSON'S MURDERERS.

More than thirty persons have been examined before different Magistrates, on suspicion of having been concerned in the murder of Mr. Richardson; and nearly all have been discharged from want of sufficient evidence to warrant their detention. On Monday morning, however, two men, named Henry and John Child, brothers, were apprehended on stronger grounds of suspicion than any of those previously charged. It seems that several anonymous letters, pointing to these men as the murderers, have been received by the Magistrates; and a Bow Street officer took them into custody some time ago, but was so well satisfied with the account of themselves which they gave, that he released them. The anonymous letters still continued; and at length the Magistrates ordered the men to be arrested a second time. This was not done without great difficulty, as they had left their usual haunts; but at length, on Sunday last, they were secured, after a struggle to escape by Henry Child, who was found in a house at West Bedfont. A smock frock, with the sleeve clotted with blood, was found in the same house. These two men were recognized by two constables, who saw them on the day of the murder, lying in a hedge a mile and a half from Bletchingly. At that time, the constables noticed their suspicious appearance, and asked them two questions, which the men answered, respecting the distance to Bletchingly: the same questions were repeated before the Magistrates, and one of the men answered in his natural tone, which the officers immediately recognized; but the other evidently spoke in a feigned voice. The prisoners gave accounts of their proceedings, which are known to be false; and it is remarkable, that when asked if they had either of them been to Brighton, they said "No," but added, that one of their brothers had been there lately. The only note known to have been in Mr. Richardson's possession on the day of his murder, was paid soon after into the bank of Wigney and Co., at Brighton. West, the carrier, and other witnesses, believe these men to be the same they saw proceeding from the spot where Mr. Richardson was shot. They have lately had abundance of money; and when drunk, have displayed sovereigns, &c. There are other suspicious circumstances against them; and they are to be re-examined.—*Spectator, April* 12.

EFFECT OF DEVOTIONAL SINGING IN A CASE OF MANIA.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE SPECTATOR.

89, Great Russell Street, 8th April, 1834.

SIR—I was very much pleased to read the remarks upon and the extract from your last *Spectator*. The concluding extract, entitled "A Touching Fact," is truly so; and I have taken this opportunity to forward the following circumstance, which occurred in my own practice, strikingly testifying to the advantages of the plan recommended. I was called, about four years since, to visit a lady who was represented to be in a most peculiar state of mind. She was married, and the attentive and affectionate mother of a large family. One morning, on rising, her husband observed that she looked rather strangely; and, on speaking to her, found she did not answer, although capable of walking about. On approaching her to entreat her to state the reason, she would not allow her husband to touch her; she would not allow him to kiss her, or in any way to approach her. After a great deal of persuasion, he induced her to *write* what she left; and she wrote, that *she had been visited by angels*, and *that the Holy Ghost was upon her*, and *that she could not speak*. It was from this conviction of the Holy Ghost being upon her that she would not allow her husband to touch her. She neglected every domestic duty, to which she had previously been particularly attentive, being an excellent and very domesticated woman. This continued for [illegible] and I was consulted as to the remedy, and as to the propriety of *confinement*, and keeping her from the place of worship she attended. I recommended that she should be allowed to go but not to be allowed to remain with any fanatical women, who, it seems, had been exciting her mind for some time previous to the attack. She went; and one Sunday, when the *hymn* at one period of the service was sung, she *unconsciously* joined, and from that day forth *spoke*. To adopt the language of the quotation referred to, the "praise seemed to renew in some of them a tie long snapped," and thus to bring back the mind to the domestic realities of life.

Believe me, Sir, yours in well-wishing,

JOHN EPPS, M. D.

Admiral Parker is to be the new Lord of the Admiralty, in the room of Sir Thomas Hardy; and Admiral Gage is to succeed Admiral Parker in the command of the fleet on the Coast of Portugal.

The post of Vice-Admiral of the United Kingdom has again become vacant, by the death of Admiral Sir Edward Thornborough, who died at his seat in Devonshire on Saturday last. The gallant Admiral only held the appointment since January, 1833, when he succeeded Lord de Saumarez. Sir Edward was one of the oldest flag-officers in the service. He was made Admiral of the Red, 4th Dec. 1833, and nominated G. C. B. 11th Jan., 1825. It is asserted that Admiral Sir George Martin, the present Rear-Admiral of the Fleet will succeed Sir E. Thornborough, and that Lord Amelius Beauclerk or Sir Thos. Pakenham will be appointed in the room of Sir Geo. Martin.

Sir Jonah Barrington, whose death has been frequently announced, actually died in Paris during the last week.

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